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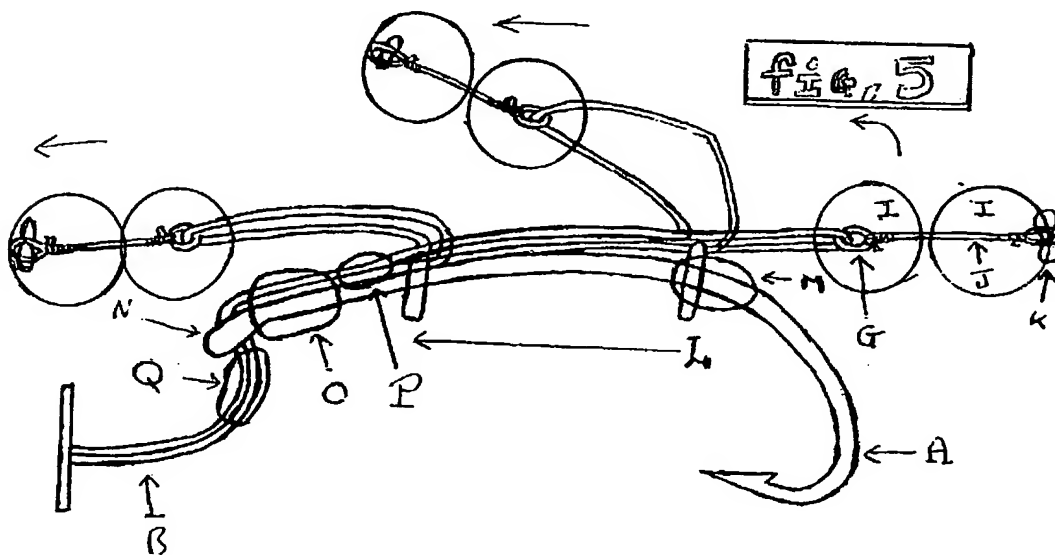
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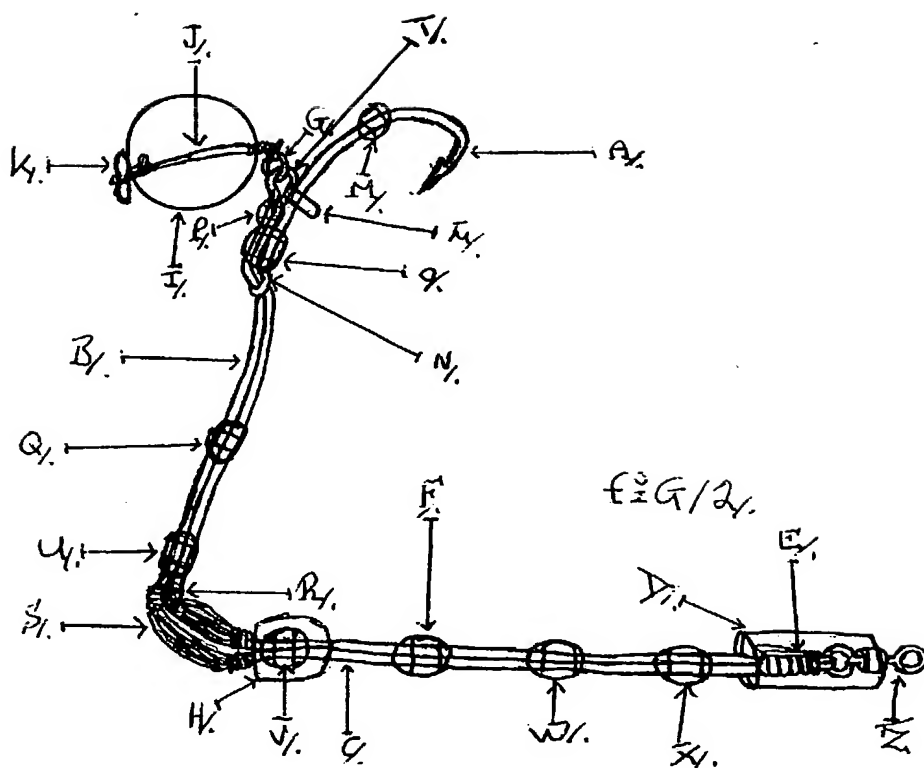
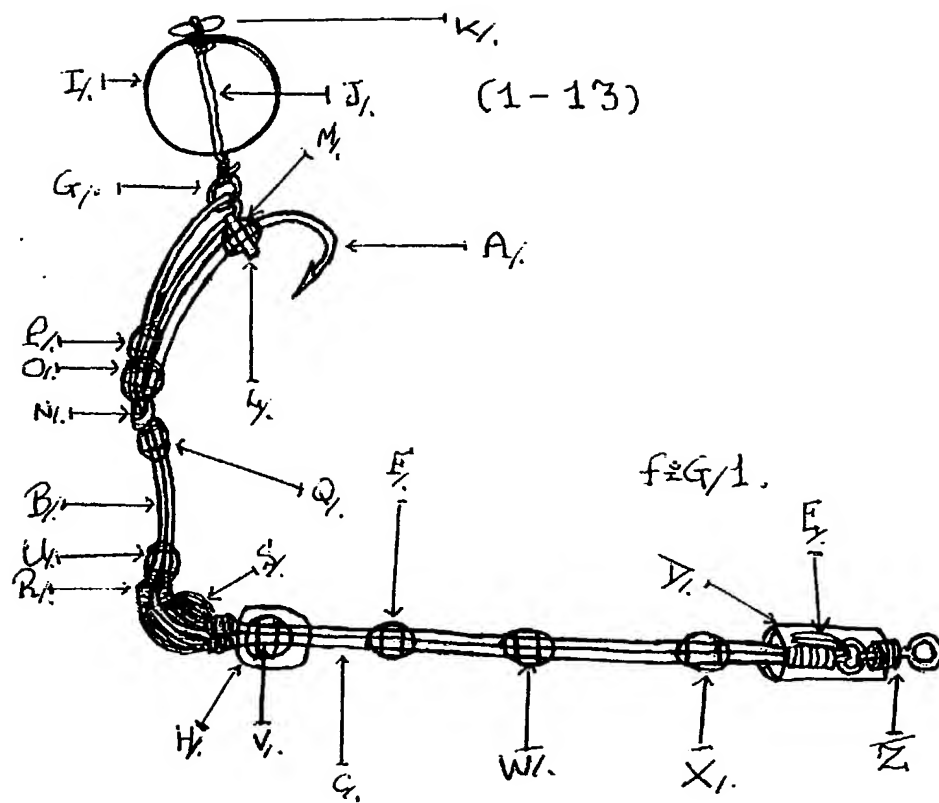
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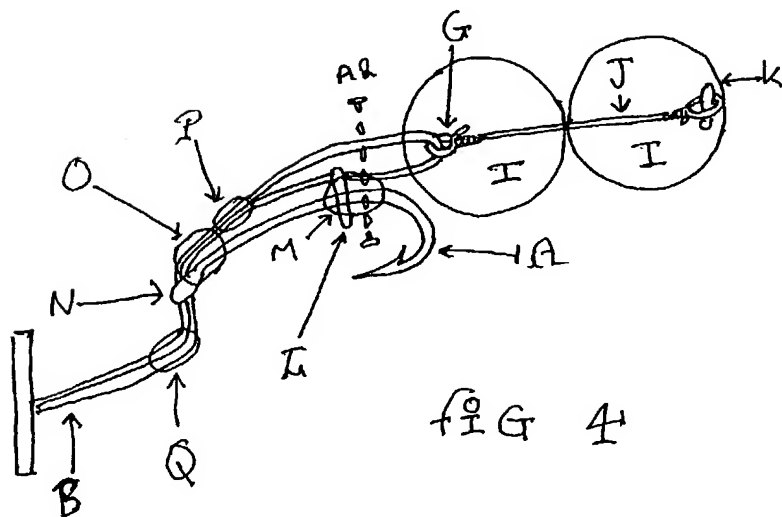
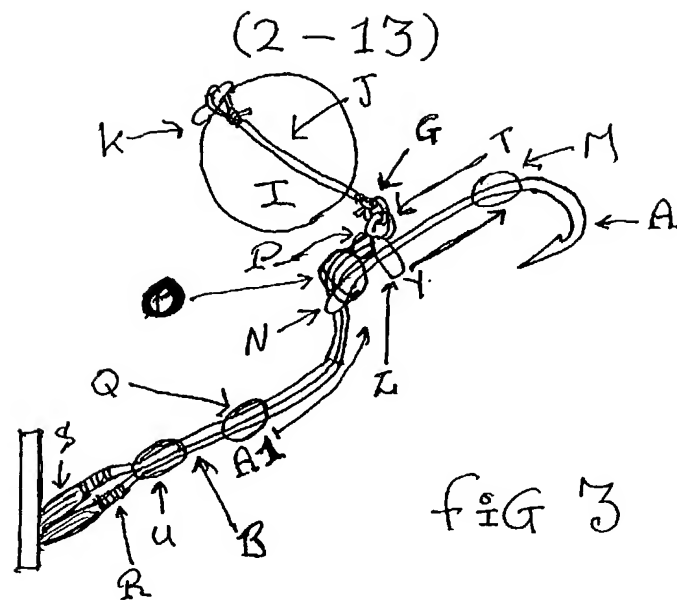
Fishing tackle arrangement

(57) The end tackle arrangement allows the varying of the distance between the bait I and the hook A in use. The bait is attached to a twin ply line which itself is retained against the hook by a ring L and a rubber stop M. When the ring L is disengaged from the stop M it is free to travel along the hook A until it reaches a further stop P which is itself moveable along hook A. The end tackle arrangement may be attached to the main line by a swivel.



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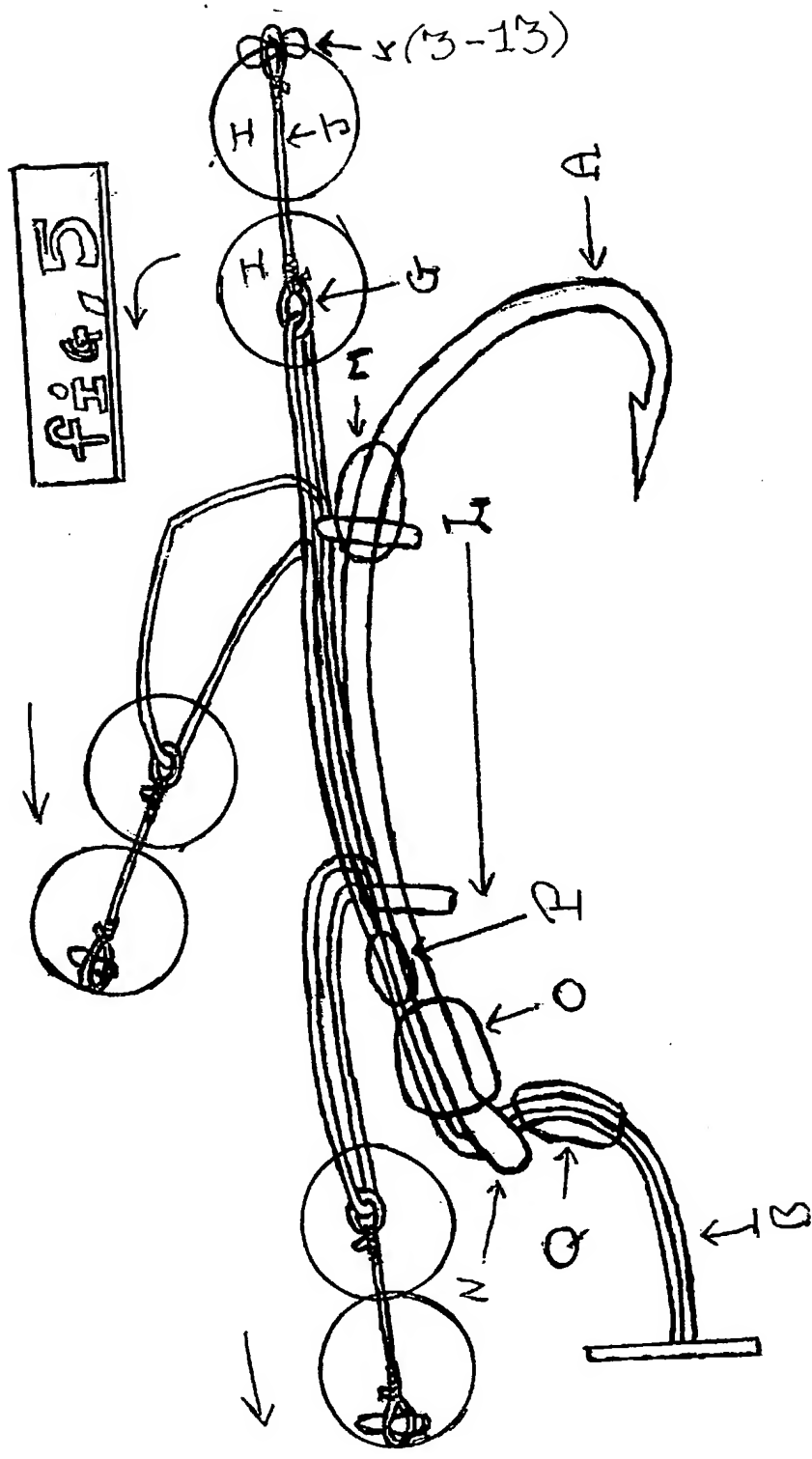


fig 5

(4-13)

FIG 6

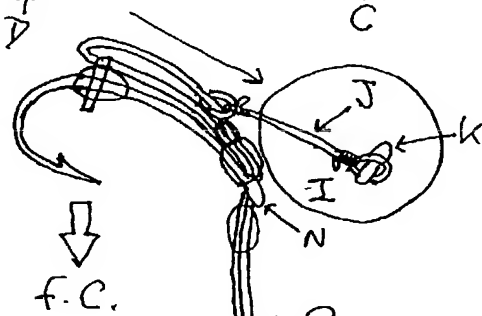
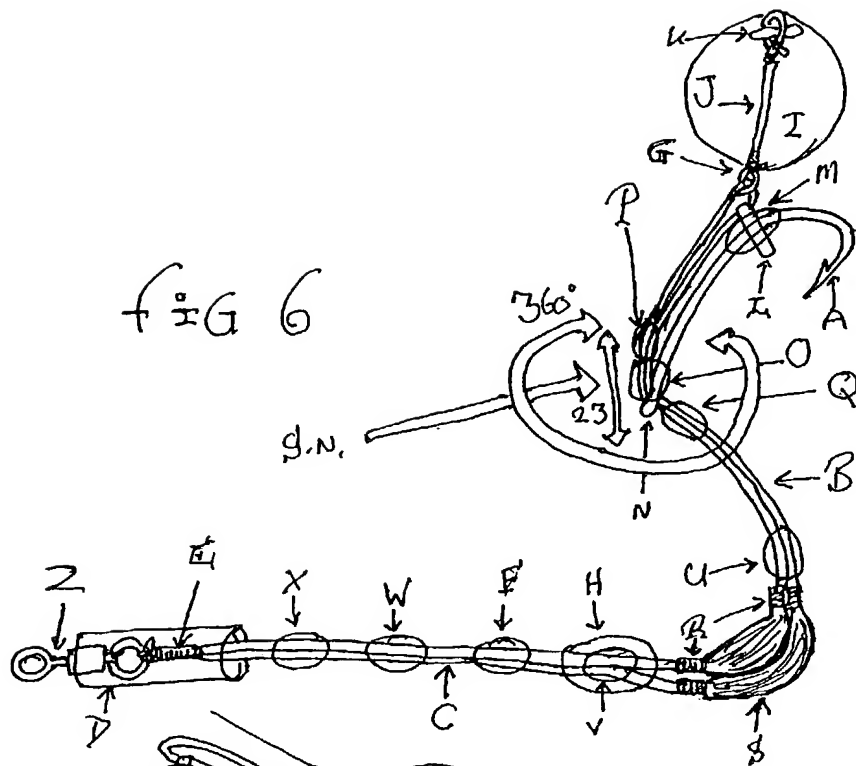
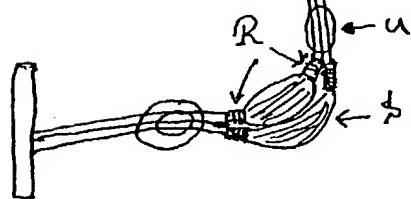


FIG 7



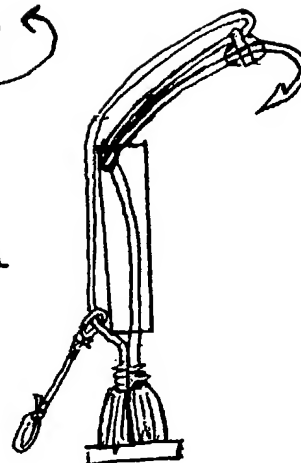
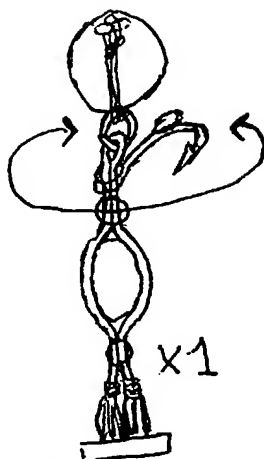
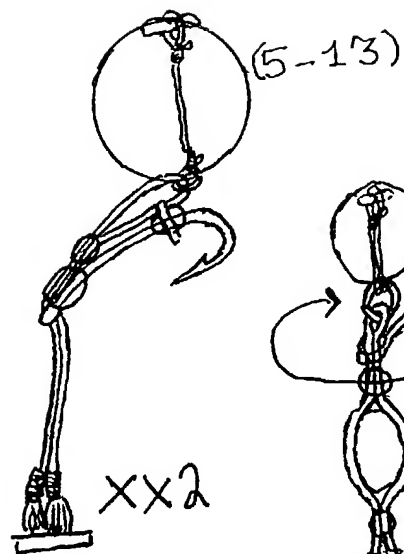
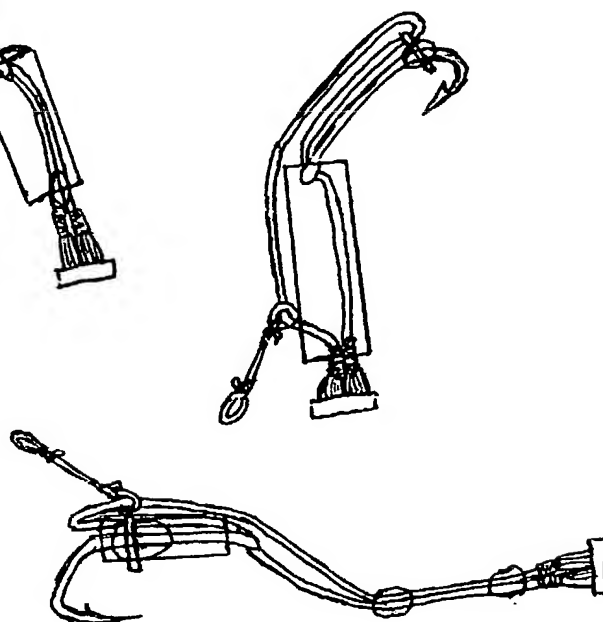
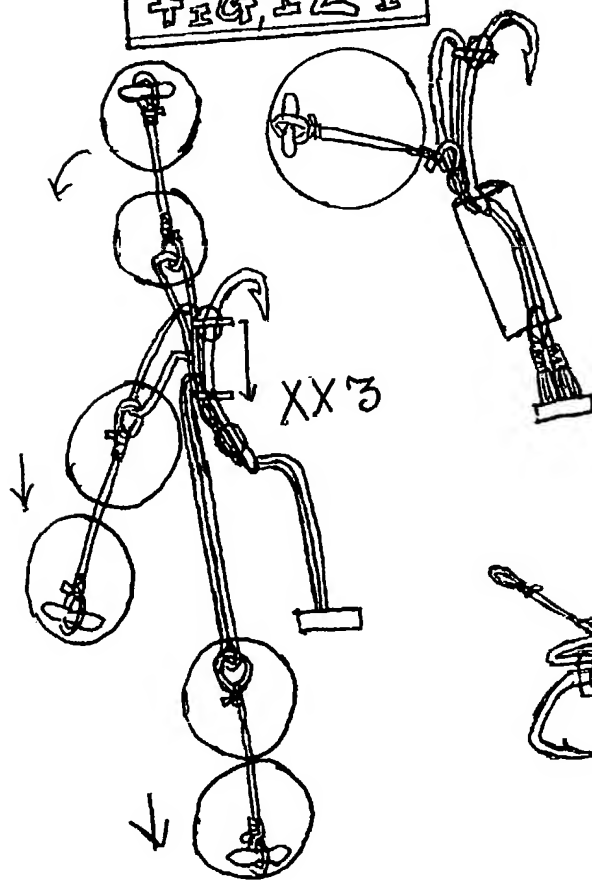
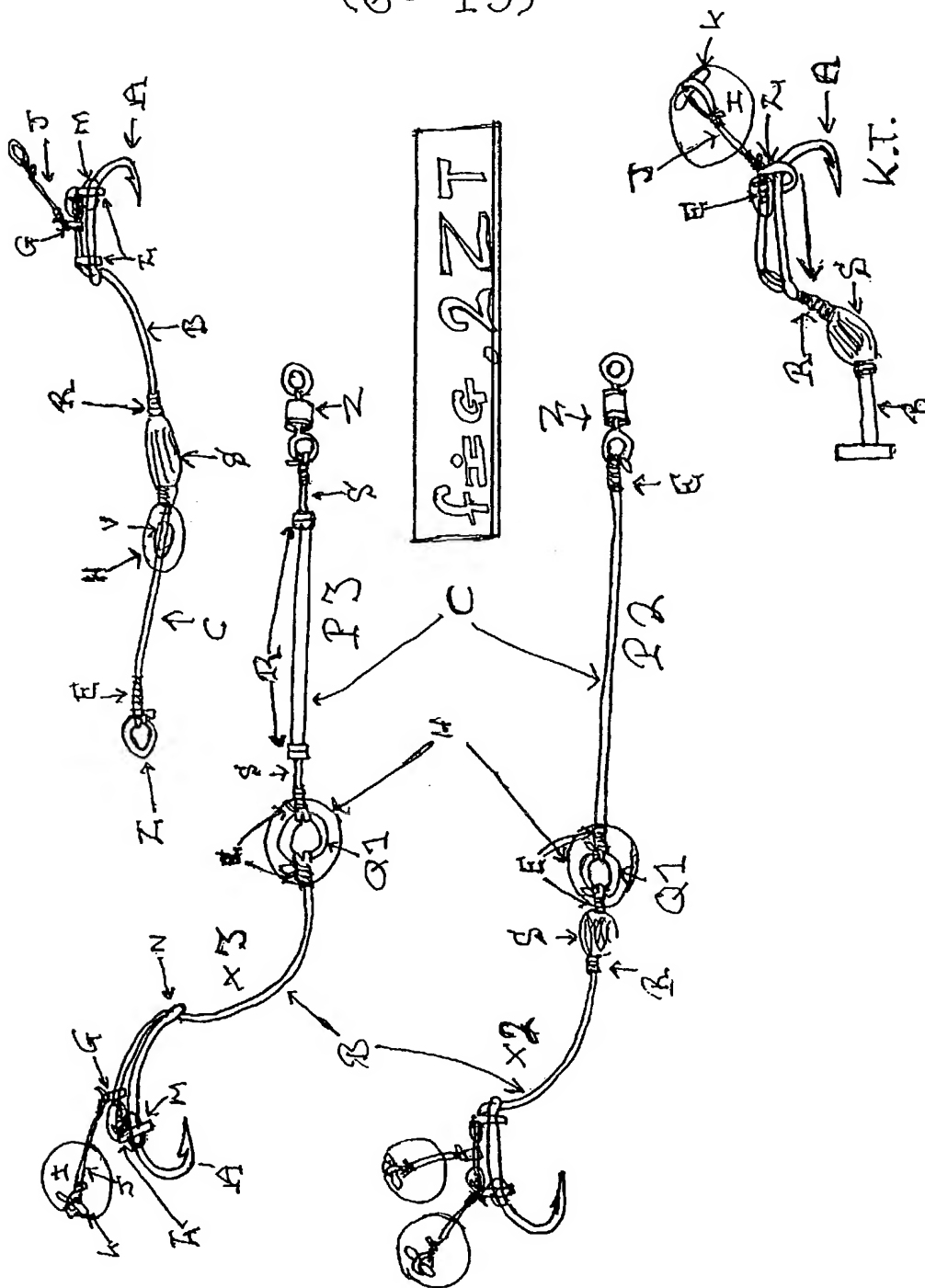


FIG. 1ZT



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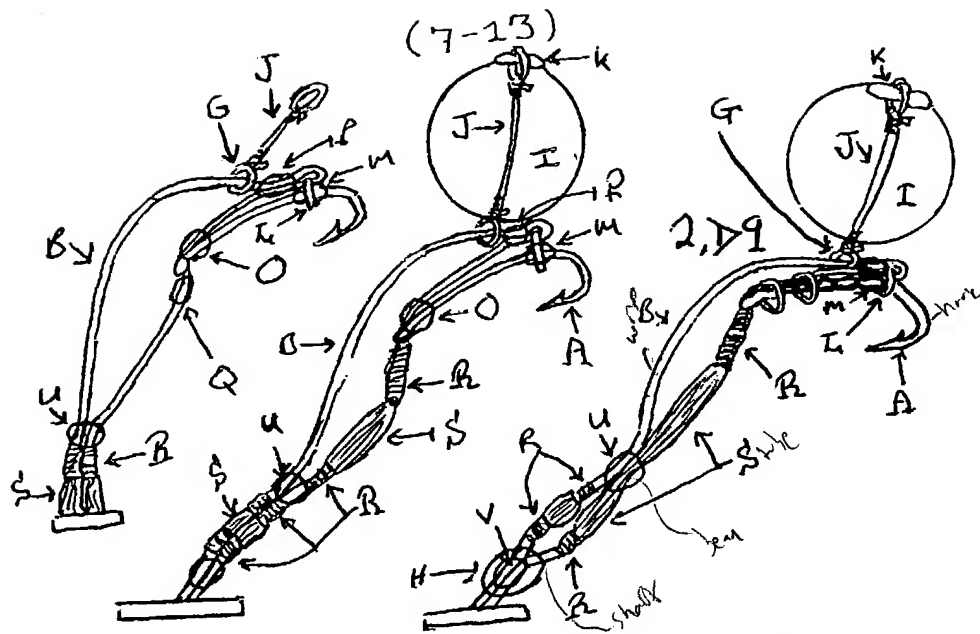
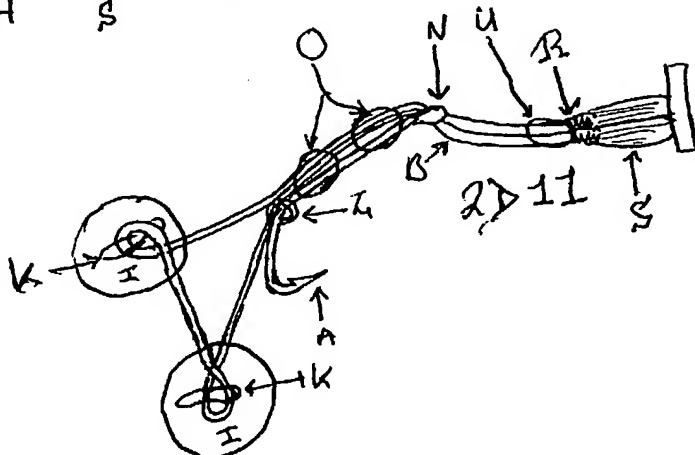
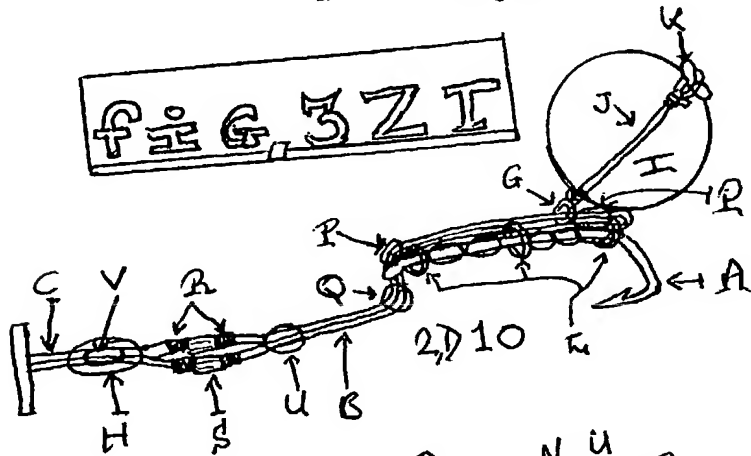
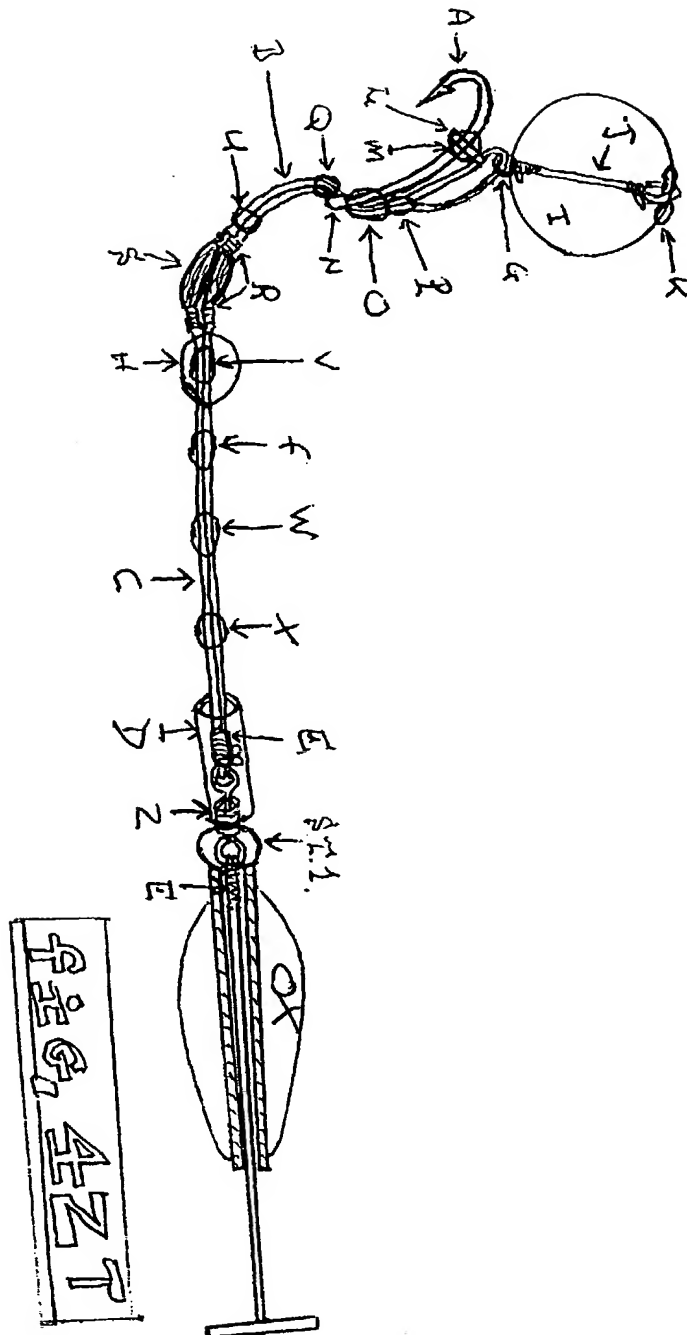


FIG. 3ZT



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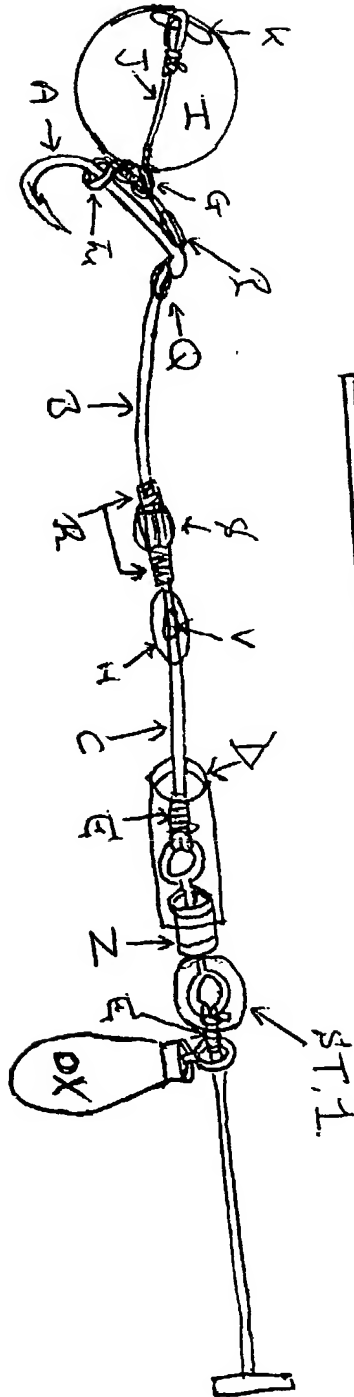
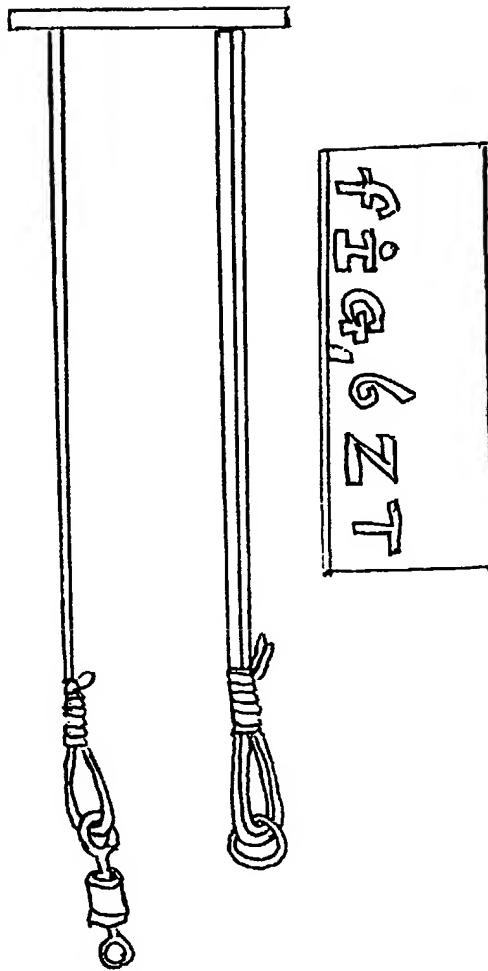
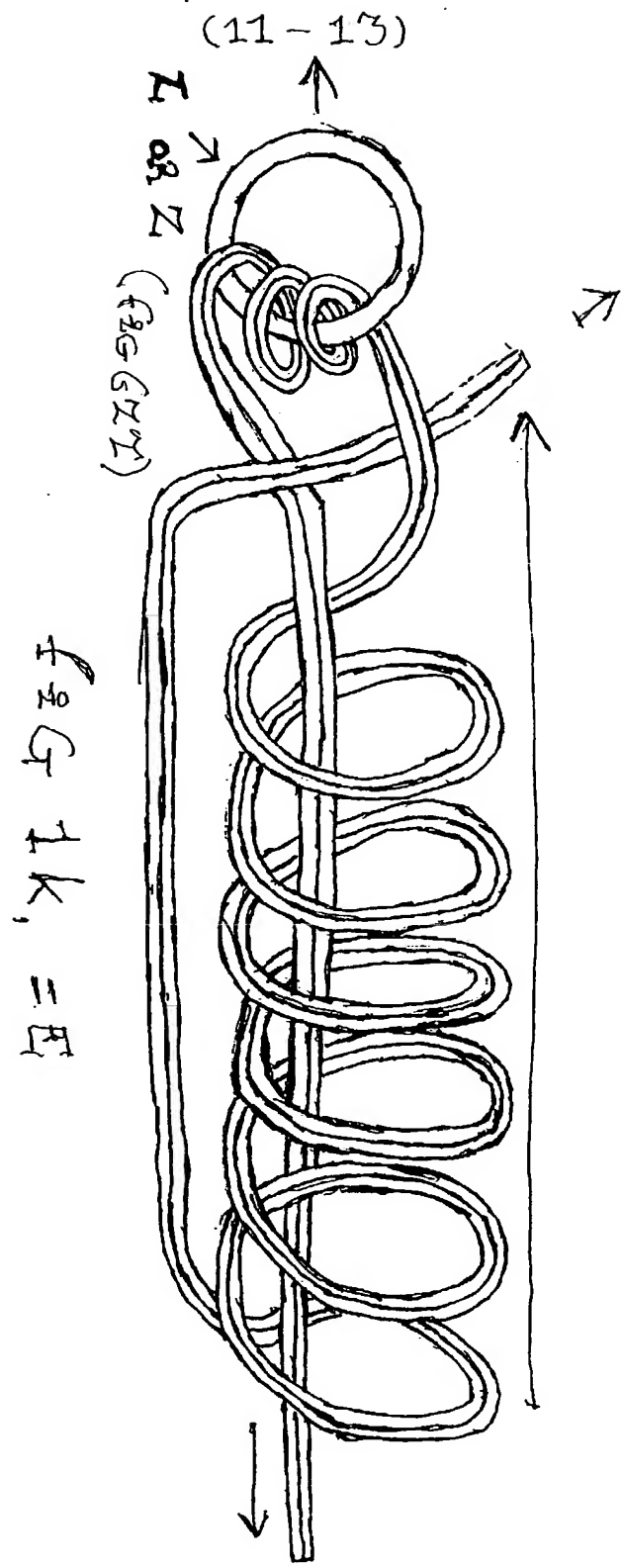


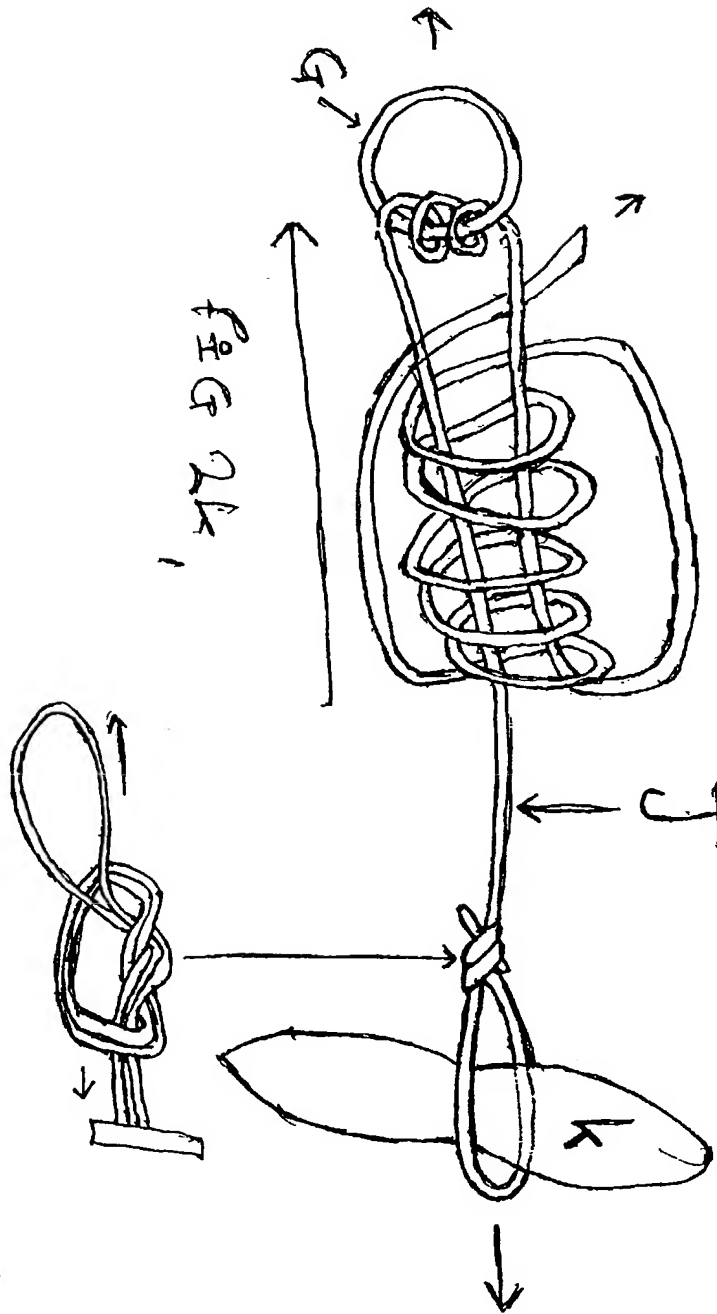
Fig. 52T

(10-13)





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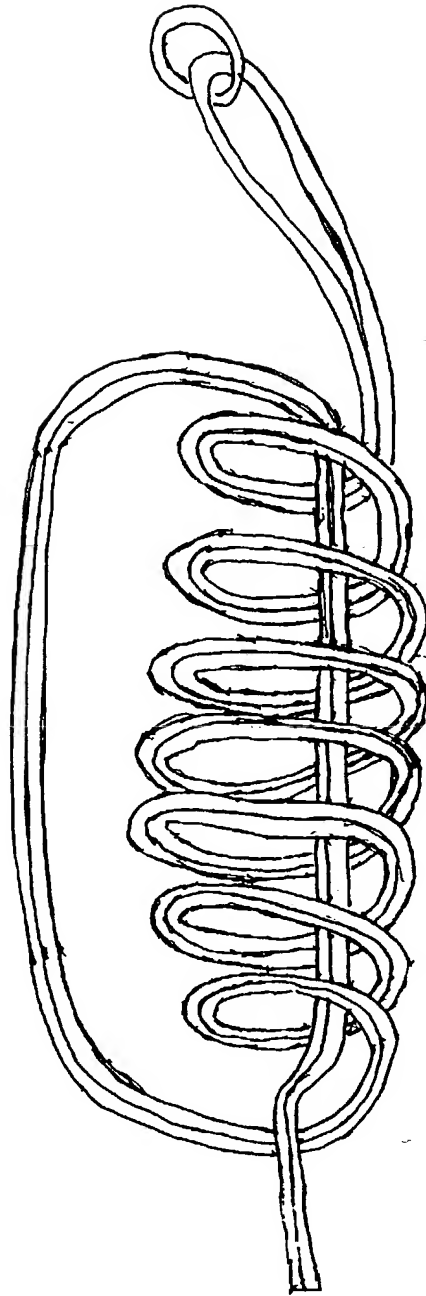


fig 3k.

Background
(1)
The Ultimate RIG

The invention relates to an (end tackle) i.e.. a hook length that is attached to a main line by a small two way swivel. There is a small, medium or large weight on the line above the end tackle to aid casting, both the rig and baits to the desired spot, for the purpose of catching Carp ~~or~~ a hard fighting coarse species of fresh water fish that learn by association i.e.. past experiences of being caught which makes them difficult to catch.

The end tackle is cast out by the use of a rod with a fixed spool reel attached to it, the spool capacity on the reel can be anything from 100 - 300 + yards of fishing line that has been fixed to the spool by a knot then wound round to fill the spool to the top and is retained by a bail arm, a device that stops line spilling from the spool but allows the angler to open the bail arm and hold the line with his / her finger and the rod is then brought back with the rod tip pointing 90 degrees straight behind the angler and is then brought over the head until the rod is roughly at 45 degrees in front of the angler the finger holding the line is then released and the casting aid and rig are then allowed to speed through the air pulling the main line off the reels spool, through the rod rings until the casting aid slows and enters the water taking the end tackle down to the desired spot or feeding area on the lake bed.

Explaining the problems that your invention solves.

For as many years as we can remember Carp have managed to eject baited rigs containing hooks fairly easily with perhaps only one in ten takes ending with a fish on the bank, when you think 90 % of the fish got away. The reason is easily seen with surface or marginal fished rigs in clear water but is impossible to see with bottom rigs fished further out. other than this a baited rig may be taken and repeatedly rejected many times with not even the slightest signs of an indication at the rod tip even though the bait has been sucked in and blown out repeatedly proving the hook is not engaging within the Carps mouth. Fortunately the V. C. R. and its variants solve this problem, because they are 100% efficient at doing their task of hooking the fish when it sucks in the bait and tries to eject it but cannot eject the hook. This means that the angler will land more fish probably larger specimens than before due to the fact larger fish have learnt that any food source that does not act naturally is to be viewed with suspicion, but will mouth the bait out of curiosity this is enough for the V. C. R. to hook them and is already too late, for as cunning as they are they just cannot get rid of the hook. This usually makes the carp panic and move off usually very rapidly trying to put as much distance as it can between itself and you, usually aiming for weed or reed beds which they use naturally for disgorging or dislodging the hook, this cannot happen with the V. C. R. because the hook is inside the base of the fishes mouth and the point is not exposed therefore cannot dislodge the hook. This gives the angler plenty of indication that the action is about to commence, and with past experience during the field trials you are probably in for the fight of your life. If the carp does not bolt but moves slowly in the area you are aware of its presence from continual sounds from your bite alarm this proves that the hook is in the fishes mouth and you can give him the shock he normally gives you.

If using a long shanked slightly curved hook as on the V. C. R. Elite and later variants when the buoyant hook bait is sucked in from which ever angle it ends up lodged in the base of the Carps mouth with the hook point inside, this avoids it being dislodged i.e.. like it would in the conventional way with a normal hook which would probably protrude through the bottom lip. So with the V. C. R. no matter what the Carp tries, short of the main line breaking the

(2)

Carp will not get rid of the rig but can of cause be easily removed by the angler. The V. C. R. can also over come the problems normal rigs have, and by this we mean standard rigs or end tackle that the hooks are normally attached to and secured in a permanent position with a Knot on the eye or shank of the hook and cannot be reconfigured to a new form of presentation, but can with the V. C. R. this is because with the large float stop rubbers, on both the hook shank and the hook length itself which are semi fixed all things are possible, this includes the V. C. R. variants and all of the rigs with a reconfigurable concept, the hook itself can be moved within the first part of the hook length before the hinge, referred to latter in the description as R & S this means that just by small to medium adjustments or variations that are within the rig or end tackle. Therefore the feeding habits which can alter several times in a typical days fishing can all be met and capitalised on without the need to, alter the distance between hook and bait i.e.. taking off a short hair rig and then replacing it with a longer one and by the same token taking off one fixed rig i.e.. hook tied to hook length so in a permanent position and therefore is a normal rig, replacing by tying on a different fixed rig (old way) or, the more recent way of being able to use so called quick change links at one end this form of carrier which is in fact half a rig with a clipping devise on the end where by different rig end pieces i.e.. the first part of a rig containing a permanently fixed hook while this is indeed better then a standard rig the clip can be very tricky to operate especially with wet hands which can mean valuable time is lost, but with the V. C. R. none of these problems exist because it can be altered within seconds. With this rig being able to be varied in smaller movements in other words it is more versatile than it's all change or nothing counter parts all the relative adjustments are done within seconds which means as feeding patterns change so does the form of the rig to meet the requirements, and remains 100% efficient in hooking the fish that mouths or takes the hook bait, making this reconfigurable rig more fine tuned and more convenient than anything in the field to date, where other rigs can get ejected as realisation sets in when the fish realises all is not well, but with this rigs 100% efficiency the Carp or fish cannot get rid of the V. C. R.

What your invention does.

An object of this invention is to provide an all new range of semi fixed reconfigurable rigs (end tackle) including the 100% efficient V. C. R. and other variants all of which can be reconfigured, reshaped at will without breaking the tackle down i.e.. tying on a new rig or un- clipping part of one rig and replacing it with another more appropriate part, i.e.. for the appropriate feeding situation being faced this all takes precious feeding time therefore the period of changing ways which the Carp are feeding dictate the manner in which a rig needs to be presented to catch the Carp, for example those valuable minuets or seconds are not readily noticed so much in the summer as feeding spells are often longer even so fish that would have taken the baited rig if, it had been there say 30 seconds before are missed out on by those using other rigs, even the ones with the changeable clip type, but if the V. C. R. is used more fish are caught because it is quicker to alter or vary rather than to take off or change. therefore with it being altered in seconds it does not miss out on catching more fish, more so with it's 100% efficiency, this is really more noticeable during the winter months when just a mouthed bait means a hooked fish i.e.. feeding spells are very short in winter perhaps 30 minuets in a day, this is because Carp move around very little so do not need to replace energy by eating vast amounts like they do in the summer months so by being able to adapt the rig in seconds during short winter feeding spells valuable seconds are gained and extra bonus fish are caught.

The essential features of the invention.

(3)

Accordingly this invention provides anglers with a range of reconfigurable semi fixed rigs or end tackles that just by simple adjustment i.e.. moving the positions of the hook which is not attached by a knot which in the normal end tackles permanently fixes the hook to the hook length likewise, with the V. C. R. which is anything but normal along with the hook being movable the rubber float stops are also semi fixed on the hook shank and the hook length and allow the hook length itself to be reconfigured. Whether on B the first part of the hook length nearest A or C the second part of the hook length i.e.. it is after the hinge R & S that joins B to C shown in Fig 1 & 2. The hinge R & S is created out of a supple hook length material that is coated by a hard casing in other words the two types used are snakeskin and snakebite the first has a multi strand effect which basically means thousands of micro strand fibres laying side by side to form a hook length material that in its normal state before coating was breaking at around 70 Lbs. these have since been slimmed down to 12 and 20 Lbs. hook lengths and coated in a skin of plastic hence the name snakeskin when R is stripped back to reveal the core the suppleness of the inner material S creates movement (a hinge) this allows movement the same is true of the snakebite the only difference being the supple material inside this time is a very high tensile woven braid, these we have used on the V. C. R. using a twin ply hook length meaning a length of hook length material that is doubled over on itself then L a small rig ring and G a micro rig ring is added to this hook length material by sliding them over a strand on either side of the doubled hook length and they come to rest side by side at the bottom of the fold in the hook length then making sure the two sides of the doubled over hook length are of equal length a large float stop rubber is added to the two loose ends going over both strands of material this rubber float stop shown as P in Fig 1 & 2 forms the loop that will be above N on B when the A hook, has been added first P is slid down towards L & G forming a small loop with L & G contained on it i.e.. ~~They~~ ride on it then a long shanked slightly curved hook that has a large rubber float stop on it which was positioned by pushing the point of the Hook A through the float stop rubbers centre and feeding it up on to A's shank and keeping going until its up against its eye N all shown in Fig 1 & 2 this float stop rubber becomes known as O, next A is now added to the hook length materials loose ends with P forming a loop in the other end that contains L & G the loose ends are pulled through O parallel to each other with the aid of a bait needle then moved up after the same loose ends have been threaded together through the hooks eye back of the bend side, taking care at this point not to strip the skin off the snakeskin or snakebite when the two loose ends are pulled through together both still at the same length and one sitting above the other but parallel to each other, P should now be resting against O above and next to N, next another float stop rubber is slid over the loose ends which are still kept parallel to each other this float stop rubber is known as Q and is slid up against N on the opposite side of O & P that together create the elbow a double pivot point in the rig, then a further large float stop rubber is added and is known as U this keeps the twin ply hook length together in the first part of the hook length section before the hinge R & S and this first part becomes known as B. When U is in position on the B part of the twin ply using forceful pressure on the skin (outer coating) of the twin ply hook length, the length is held in one hand nearest the hook and then a section is stripped back using the nails of the thumb and forefinger of the other hand by trapping the twin ply in between the nails and pulling around half an inch of the skin back in the opposite direction this reveals the supple inner core and allows the rig part B to be able to rotate through 360 degrees in either direction at this point the stripped back outer coating is known as R and the core is known as S. When the two loose ends which have been kept parallel together at either side are checked to make sure

(4)

they are still the same length then yet another float stop rubber is added this starts the C part of the hook length after the hinge R & S holding the twin ply hook length together and is known as V and is used to mould the heavy metal putty round, this is known as H there are three further large float stop rubbers that are passed over the parallel loose ends of the twin ply hook length and are all moved up towards V then a short length of silicon tubing is pulled over the strands and pulled down against the rubber stops against V then Z is added to the end of C which is a way from R & S, the two loose ends are now passed together through the eye of Z twice then moved up C together in a spiral towards R & S going round 6 times in the process, then they are brought back up towards the eye of Z that has a loop already formed in it during the process of passing the loose ends through it twice these loose ends which are still parallel are now tucked through this loop and after being gently tightened create a Masheer knot which is seen as E in Fig 1 & 2 and also shown in exploded view i.e.. before tightened, in Fig 1 K then D is pulled back up towards Z and slid up onto Z half way and lodged there, effectively covering E and protecting it in the process. Then F, W & X are moved back towards Z and left spaced out along C at various places through out its length and are aiding presentation in the sense it helps resemble a length of knot weed in appearance a natural camouflage. Coming back to the rig to finish off the V. C. R., M another large float stop rubber is added to A in the same manner that O was over the hook point and is also slid up towards N but is stopped just after the hooks bend opposite the hooks point, then L is seated in the central position on M keeping the loop that is formed in B above N containing G a micro rig ring. G has a hair rig J attached by a tucked Grinner knot shown in Fig 2K and shown as J as are all the parts in Fig 1 & 2 the overhand knot also shown in Fig 2K keeps the bait (pop up Boilie) on J by the use of K a hair stop, I the bait is threaded on J by the use of a bait needle and secured by K which is a hair stop. The rig is now complete with bait and can be reconfigured how ever you want it, all that needs to be remembered is there are two forms of bait separation and two positions that L can be in i.e.. for larger or more baits shown in Fig 5 L sits on M seating rubber towards N and L is centrally fixed for the normal way of bait separation of G containing J holding I being retained by K on the loop in B above N shown again in Fig 1 & 2.

Description

(5)

- A The Hook various types can be used.
- B First part of the hook length before the hinge R & S, nearest, & containing the hook A.
- C Second part of the hook length after hinge R & S which are shown for example in Fig 1, & C is joined to Z also shown in Fig 1 by a Masheer Knot E Fig 1 & 2 or clearer in Fig 1K.
- D Short piece of silicone tubing protects and neat ens E at the end of C by being slipped over it and seated half way up onto the two way swivel Z.
- E Masheer Knot a knot that stretches under pressure shown exploded in Fig 1K.
- F Helps to keep the twin ply C part of the hook length together and parallel Fig 1 & 2 but also gives a visual appearance of knot weed which aids camouflage & presentation.
- G Is a micro rig ring that has J joined to it i.e.. the hair rig for containing I which is held on by K the hair stop.
- H Is a piece of heavy pliable putty that is moulded around V a rubber float stop on C to balance the rig so C sits on the lake bed allowing I containing J held on by K to rise keeping A on B above H on V & C sitting at a 90 degree angle from C.
- I Is the flavoured buoyant hook bait that attracts the Carps attention towards it, i.e.. the flavour is telling the Carp I am food eat me, in doing so by sucking I into its mouth it draws the hook A in as well as far as Q, N, O, P that is what comes to rest against the carps bottom lip. Then A twists round because of the way Q, O & P are positioned above or below N on B they in turn act as an anchor and cause a pivot effect, i.e.. because the carp is at this point still trying to suck in the bait the hook is prevented going any further in by Q, O, N & P acting as an anchor over the bottom lip so now the hook A can only go down to the base of the Carps mouth snagging the flesh in the process.
- J Is the hair rig which contains I, i.e.. a bait needle is used to pierce a hole through the centre of I the needle has a small barb to the side of the point which the loop created in J by an over hand knot shown in Fig 2K rests on after being first past over the point and kept under tension, J is then drawn back through I until the loop containing the bait needles barb emerges the other side of I. The needle is then moved forwards slightly to release its barb from J's loop then turned to the side so it cannot re-engage and is then withdrawn leaving the loop on the end of J visible the other side of I the hair stop K is then placed through the loop in J whilst this is kept central the hair J is pulled back from the side G's on trapping K against I and now retaining J inside I.
- K Hair stop, explained in J.

- L Is a small rig ring that contains or holds the loop created through B going through N on A and through O and P and is retained on M by L.
- M Is a rubber float stop that has been positioned on the hook A's shank just before the bend. This was achieved by inserting the hook point through the rubber float stop's centre and sliding up A the hook shank into the required position, whether that is central Fig 1 or in Fig 4 showing A2. The central seating position on M for L, Fig 4 also shows the ring L in position on M for the rig to be used with either more or larger baits i.e.. in the normal position as in Fig 1 G allows I contained on J held by K to move along the loop in B above N. On ejection hook and bait separate, as such allowing the hook to drop and dig in to the Carps lower lip where as with L seated on M as shown in Fig 4 for using more than one or larger baits is seated at the rear of M towards the eye of the hook A this is because a different form of bait and hook separation is needed, because of the size or number of baits used would not allow bait travel i.e.. hook and bait separation on ejection but doing as in Fig 5 allows more or larger baits to be used and on ejection L comes away from M in Fig 5 shown by the arrow and finishes up against P this can go no further causing a knock on effect as described in the earlier form of bait separation normal way and effectively sets the hook (hooks the fish).
- N Is the hooks eye shown in Fig 1 - 5 on A nearest B i.e.. N allows the twin ply hook length B side of R & S the hinge to pass through itself then go through O a large rubber float stop over the hook shank sitting semi fixed above N and then through P another rubber float stop which dictates the travel distance between itself and P and where the loop stops i.e.. B above N may stop level with its retaining ring L on M allowing G containing J holding I held by K to travel along the loop in B above N until meeting P or it may pass L on M and carry a number of, or larger baits in this case L will be positioned nearer the end of M to allow easier separation from M as the baits hurtle over in an arc towards and past N releasing L from the rear of M in the process's which allow A the hook to drop and hook the Carp i.e.. the sudden stop at the end of the bait and hook separation is normally enough to effectively hook the Carp, although as the fish moves away after discovering that it cannot eject the hook the weight of the casting aid OX in Fig 4 Z T or 5 Z T or the tension in the line make certain that the Carp is indeed hooked properly.
- O Is the large rubber float stop that sits semi fixed on the shank of A against N and helps keep the loop in B above N running parallel with A and semi fixed at all times.
- P Sets the travel distance for the hair rig J & I pop up boilie bait held on by hair stop K top end, joined to the micro ring G at the bottom end of J i.e.. G contained on the loop created in B above N can travel from the top end of the loop to where ever P is positioned whether short or maximum distance i.e.. hard up against O & N.
- Q Is a large rubber float stop that is usually found against N with O and P sitting on the loop created in B above N retained on M by L, when Q below N on B is sitting in this position with O & P above but up against N it creates a double pivot area which I refer to as the elbow area i.e.. in Fig 6 shown as 23. When a Carps bottom lip hits into this area of Q, N, O, & P whilst trying to suck I into it's mouth it does not matter which side the Carp tries to take the hook bait even from above or slightly below, if the baits sitting up off a shelf on the bottom that is surrounded by deeper water in fact

what ever angle the bait is taken the result will always remain the same, a hooked Carp which is why the V.C.R. is 100% effective at doing just that i.e.. first which ever angle the bait is taken the hook always ends up facing down towards the throat after going 360 degrees even depending where the bait is taken while the Carp is sucking the hook pivots again this time with Q, N, O, & P acting as an anchor the hook pivots down to the base of the mouth under the continued force of the fish trying to suck down the hook bait I and inevitably the hook snags the flesh in the base of the mouth causing ejection i.e.. bait separation and one hooked Carp.

- R Is a form of plastic coating which covers an inner material which is more supple than the stiffer outer coating. There are two types that we have used in many of our rigs i.e.. S indicates the supple inner material and R indicates the rigid outer material as with the V.C.R. or any of the rigs described the outer coating is stripped back in a small area up to ½ inch unless tying to a rig ring as L or a two way swivel Z Fig 2 ZT, when more may be stripped off. The small area creates a break in the hook length i.e.. R is stripped back to reveal S the inner core which creates a hinge but not a weak spot the shorter side which retains A the hook is B and the longer side after R & S is C and is finished of with L a rig ring retained on a loop using a 6 or 7 turn water knot Fig 3K or a Masheer knot Fig 1K holding a small two way swivel Z.
- S Is as described above the inner materials of two hook length materials we have used i.e.. Snakeskin which has a hard coated surface and a maze of micro fibres on the inside, when the outer cover is removed these fibres are very strong. The other type Snakebite has an even harder casing than the previous one with a high tensile braid inside which whilst very strong indeed remains very supple when exposed.
- T Is the direction the hook length travels in after a Carp is hooked i.e.. the Carp pulls away from the angler L is released from M and the loop created in B above N slides up towards N the hook's eye with P & O in between acting as a shock absorber while G containing J holding I held by K along with L cannot pass through P, O & N and stop B & A parting company. At this point it appears that Q the large float stop rubber that is usually seated against N has moved when in reality the hook has moved away from Q in the direction of A1 in Fig 3 under the tension of the hooked Carp. After the Carp has been gently unhooked and returned carefully to the water the rig is reset to the required fishing position i.e.. by moving L containing the loop in B above N in the direction of Y shown in Fig 3, L is re-seated in the central position on M as in Fig 1 for normal bait separation and single 15 mm - 20 mm pop up baits mounted on J travelling on the loop in B above N on G, or L can be repositioned on the rear of M towards N for the other form of bait separation from hook as shown in Fig 5 in both cases to re-seat L on M in either position take L containing the loop in B above N and move in the direction of Y using the fore finger and the thumb to pull L up against M so M shows in between L then keeping L over M use the nails of the fore finger and the thumb of the opposite hand and move L from side to side until the required seating position is achieved i.e.. whether for larger or multiple baits or as central for normal

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bait separation rather than the latter, in both cases do not forget to hold O & P against N whilst moving L containing the loop in B above N up to M to be re-seated. Is a large float stop rubber below Q on B next to the hinge R & S and keeps the twin ply hook length B side together.

U. —
V Is a large float stop rubber and does the same as U on B only sits on the opposite side of B, R & S i.e. on C the longer part of the hook length this contains a small but strong two way swivel shown in Fig 1 & 2 as Z and joins the whole of the rig i.e. I bait contained on J and held by K joined to G contained on loop in L above N which is a part of A on B joined to C by S with Z joined one side to C and the other by a masheer knot E in Fig 1 & 2 and exploded view Fig 1K to the mainline E on the rig Fig 4 ZT an in line lead is used small for short range, medium for mid range and large 3 oz plus for long range casting. Then in Fig 5 ST an Arnsley bomb type of weight is shown and again the weight depends on the casting distance required using a rod and line. These are just two examples that take out the V.C.R. to where it is required to fish.

W & X The same as explained in F again shown in Fig 1 & 2.

Y Is the direction in which to move the loop B above N that contains L which needs relocating back in the appropriate position back on M. Y is also the direction the hook travels as opposed to T when a Carp is hooked i.e. the hook A containing M the large rubber float stop seating rubber travels in the direction of Y & L containing the loop in B above N also containing L which holds J held on top by K and joined by the tucked Grinner knot to G shown in Fig 2K also showing over hand knot to create loop for hair stop K, G moves on the loop created in B in the direction of T above N along with L until N has the loop above it that contains L & G on it with O & P in-between acting as shock absorbing buffers and L & G being too large to pass through A's eye N stopping the hook A & B parting company i.e. there is no knot fixing the hook permanently in position to the hook length and with O & P in between N, L & G the rig rings in question do not get damaged against N the hooks eye even after catching countless Carp but because the hook can be moved anywhere in B it remains 100% efficient at doing its job, even if more or larger hook baits are used shown in Fig 4 & 5 there are lots of other variants shown in Fig 1 ZT which shows the two forms of bait separation from the hook with the V.C.R. Super Elite i.e. XX2 normal XX3 shows more or larger baits used the arrow shows the direction L takes on separation and the arrows above show the baits direction of travel. The other rigs are V.C.R. variants that have had tubing added, only the first parts of the rigs are shown and are finished off as shown in C sides are in Fig 1 & 2 X1 in Fig 1 ZT is different in that the hook can rotate through 360 degrees, and can trap a pop up bait between its twin ply hook length construction, the hook is held up near the pop up bait by a small piece of rig foam glued to the shank just before the bend opposite the point the bait above is held to a rig ring as in L in Fig 1 on a loop in B created above N by a bait band pulled through the buoyant boilies centre like J stopped from pulling out by using a hair stop as in K. Then in Fig 3 ZT showing only the B parts of the rigs are all based on the

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same concept the rigs all being semi fixed and re-configurable with the hook able to move anywhere within, B Z D 9 for instants gives a more flexible rig due to more of the stiff outer coating as in Fig 1 R being removed but retaining what we have called a Flying D which has a longer than normal travel rail for G containing I on J held by K other variants are shown below as 2 D 10 is a suspension rig i.e.. when all the L's come up against each other with the rubber float stops in between when the loop in B finally tightens towards N with the rubbers and L in between it acts as a fantastic shock absorber even preventing braid which has virtually zero stretch in it from damaging the fishes mouth, even when played hard. then 2 D 11 shows the cherry rig which gives the Carp a pattern it does not recognise as danger and as with all the others the loop in B above N containing L moves towards N with two large float stop rubbers like O in Fig 1 above N both on the shank of A the hook, only this time the two baits that are retained on the protruding hook length that is reconfigured in such a way it holds two boilies like cherries side by side on stalks and sheds them both when the loop is tightened up against L with the two floats stops rubbers like O in Fig 1 against N keeping B & A as with nearly all the others from parting company .

Z

Is a two way swivel shown in Fig 2 ZT on the C part of rig P2 which is 10 lbs + clear nylon fishing line joined by a Masheer knot E as shown in exploded view Fig 1 K to Z at the opposite end of the nylon fishing part C is Q1 which is also joined by a Masheer knot E, the other side of Q1 is tied the supple inner part of Snakebite a supple but very strong type of braid, X2 is the B side still coated before the R & S hinge part nearest the hook. Rig P 3 is of the same materials but the opposite way round i.e.. X3 is nylon joined to Q1, B side by E and the C1 section is Snakebite with the inner braid joined on the C side of Q1 by E creates the hinge and the rest of C retains the harder outer skin like coating and finished off by Z joined again by E. These are both single ply hook lengths showing simple but limited re-configurable rigs i.e.. A is not fixed in a permanent position by a knot but is as with the twin ply in Fig 1 B is kept from parting company from A by L and semi fixed rubbers before N & A can be altered as required. P2 & P3 also show that other materials can be used from this concept, Fig 6 ZT just show how single or twin ply hook lengths can be finished off using the 6 - 7 turn water knots shown in exploded view on Fig 3 K i.e.. L rig ring or Z two way swivel is kept on the hook length before folding the ply back and beginning to tie the knot. KT shows another form of bait separation that can also be with this concept, where by the hair rig J is fixed to L instead of G as in Fig 1 and also the B side of the hook length is also fixed to L on ejection with M absent L having J fixed and containing I held on by K is free to slide along A's shank up towards N of cause A is held semi fixed in position by a float stop rubber above A's eye and the folded back coating R on B below N the arrows show the direction of bait travel towards N. The hook A can be moved and reconfigured within B.

S.N. SHOW'S WHERE A CARP'S BOTTOM, ZIP
WILL ~~WILL~~ STRIKE ANYWHERE WITH, IN
THE 360° ANGLE WHILE TRYING TO SUCK-
ON THE BOUYANT HOOK, BAIT, I, CONTAINED
ON J, & HELD ON BY K, (FIG 6).

- Fig 1 Shows the V.C.R. with all the key parts marked and is sitting up in the position it would be on the lake bed rigged in the 15 mm to 20 mm one off bait separation mode before a Carp is hooked.
- Fig 2 Shows the same as Fig 1 except it also shows the direction in which the hook length travels when a Carp is hooked i.e.. 'T'.
- Fig 3 Shows 'B' section (first half) of the rig before the hinge shown as 'R' & 'S' and indicates where the hook 'A' slides, from 'A1' to the end of the arrow and also shows the hook length's direction of travel i.e.. 'T'. After the Carp is returned to the water the loop is then moved back up in the direction of 'Y' and 'L' is relocated on 'M'.
- Fig 4 Shows 'A2' i.e.. where 'L' the small rig ring sits just before the broken line, this is for the original separation position shown in Fig 1 but where it is sitting now is for the other type of bait separation using more or larger baits and the loop shown extended beyond 'M' and with 'G' the micro rig ring inside a bait rather than being for bait travel as in Fig 1.
- Fig 5 Shows more clearly what was briefly explained in Fig 4 i.e.. where 'L' sits on 'M' and ends up for this form of bait separation which uses more or larger baits.
- Fig 6 Shows the elbow area ('P', 'O', 'N' & 'Q') a pivot point which can be turned through 360 degrees in either direction when a Carps bottom lip comes into contact within this area (23) within the 360 degrees whilst trying to engulf or mouth the hook bait 'I' '3d' just shows one direction that a Carp may approach from within the 360 degrees.
- Fig 7 Shows the direction the hook 'A' travels in after what was explained in Fig 6 i.e.. the elbow area for at this point 'U' on 'B' section acts like an anchor with the Carp still sucking causing the hook to travel down until making contact (F.C.) final contact snagging the flesh inside the mouth with the Carp then ejecting the hook bait 'I' shown by the arrow.
- Fig 1ZT Shows various ways in which twin ply re-configurable rigs can be made by adding tubing or other bits and bobs or not adding the usual features i.e.. some features may be two of rather than just the one or that feature may be absent altogether in fact many permutations are possible using this concept.
- Fig 2ZT Shows single ply hook lengths which are also re-configurable using various materials which are also using the semi fixed principles again like as used with the twin ply described in Fig 1ZT.
- Fig 3ZT Shows a selection of tried and tested rigs using the re-configurable concept.
- Fig 4ZT Shows the V.C.R. Elite complete with in line sating weight (OX) and bait (pop up boilie) with balancing aid i.e.. 'H' Rig Putty moulded around 'V' in the position it would be on the lake bed after casting. In other words 'I' bait above the hook keeping 'B' section containing the hook above 'H' which is around 'V' on 'C' section top end before the hinge.
- Fig 5ZT Shows a single strand re-configurable rig (hook length) with a different form of casting weight (OX) i.e.. instead of the mainline going through it as in Fig 4ZT the ring passes through a ring on the top of the weight called an eye, causing the weight to hang off at an angle as opposed to the in line lead as described in Fig 4ZT.
- Fig 6ZT Shows how single ply bottom and twin ply top hook lengths are finished off with a six turn water knot or a Masheer knot and with a small rig ring 'L' or a small two way swivel, in this case the twin ply hook length above shows a six turn water knot and a small rig ring and the single ply below shows the Masheer knot with a small two way swivel 'Z'.
- Fig 1K Shows an exploded view of the Masheer knot in twin ply before being tightened in the directions indicated by the arrows.
- Fig 2K Shows the two knots used on 'J' the hair rig i.e.. the one that makes the loop at its top end which retains 'I' the pop up hook bait by having 'K' (inserted the hair stop) which is kept central, then pulled back against 'I' trapping it on 'J'. A tucked Grinner knot goes the other side attaching 'J' bottom end to 'G' the micro rig ring which rides on the loop in 'B' above 'N'.
- Fig 3K Shows a seven turn water knot exploded view using twin ply hook length and a small ring 'L'.

Claim 1
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A hook length containing a bait and a hook that can be reconfigured to suit how the fish are feeding or to suit the area being fished over. The hook length referred to as a rig is joined at one end to the mainline by a small two way swivel Z Fig 1 & 2 shown, a small, medium or large casting weight on the mainline aids the rig and bait reaching the distance to be fished.

Claim 2

A hook length containing a buoyant bait and a hook that can be altered as in claim 1 by the semi fixed means of rubber float stops.

Claim 3

A hook length containing a buoyant bait with a hook A that can be moved as in claim 2 under slight pressure including the hook length which is also semi fixed by the use of rubber float stops M, O, P, Q & W Fig 1 - 6 refer to B the first part in the hook length.

Claim 4

A hook length containing a buoyant bait with a hook as in claims 2 - 3 where by the hook A and the first part of the hook length B has semi fixed rubber float stops i.e.. M, O, P, Q & U as does C. The latter part of the hook length after R & S, also having semi fixed rubber float stops which are V, F, W & X of which V usually has H enveloped around it to balance the rig Fig 1 - 6.

Claim 5

A hook length containing a free running buoyant bait I bottom end which is free running contained inside a loop created in B going through N with L and G riding on this loop as shown in Fig 1, 5 & 6.

Claim 6

As claimed in claim 5 where by a hook length containing a free running buoyant bait I mounted on J retained by K top end and G bottom end also as L inside the loop created in B going through N which normally sits centrally on M holding the loop in B above N semi fixed in position until pulled off by a hooked Carp in which case L & G slide in the direction of T until nearly against N with P & O in between acting like a shock absorber and L & G unable to pass through N preventing A & B parting company, Fig 2 process has to be reversed in opposite direction to T Fig 2 to reset rig before recasting and fishing again i.e.. opposite direction to T is Y shown in Fig 3 and relates to repositioning as before or altering as in claims 1 - 4.

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Claim 7

SOME IMPORTANT BUT NOT ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF OUR INVENTION.

As shown in Fig 1 ZT, 2 ZT & 3 ZT many different items can be added at the construction stages of a reconfigure able semi fixed rig or can be used with more than one or larger baits like X1 the combination rota rig which traps one bait between the B part of its hook length and the other both pop ups (buoyant baits) sit above a rotating hook. the hook is kept nearer the top bait by a piece of rig foam glued to the hooks bend at the back of the shank away from the point, the hook can rotate through 360 degrees between the two in either direction, can be used with the upper bait only i.e.. the bait between the twin ply B removed where as X 2 shows the two ways baits are allowed to travel on ejection with the V.C.R. explained in Fig 1 - 7.

Amendments to the claims have been filed as follows**Claim 1.**

A fishing end tackle (hook length) that can be reconfigured (re-shaped) through a series of small, medium or larger combinations of movements (variations) by using semi fixed float stop rubbers which can be altered within the confines of the (Variation Combination Rig) hook length, the hook is also semi fixed and is NOT fixed in a permanent position on the hook length by a knot.

Claim 2.

The (rig) hook length device, referred to in claim 1 the Variation Combination Rig (V.C.R.) has a sliding hook and hook length arrangement i.e.. a rig ring L mounted on M a large rubber float stop mounted on the hooks shank keeps B the part of the hook length above N (the hooks eye), semi fixed in place until a hooked fish causes L to come off M (that is mounted on the hooks shank) and slide up to N the hooks eye. After a fish is unhooked and returned to the water the rig ring L is re-mounted back in place on M and then both hook and hook length are repositioned to where desired by moving the rubber float stops, hook and hook length material, until the end tackle has been shaped by these movement combinations and variations until the end tackle has been arranged to suit.

Claim 3.

A reconfigurable (fishing end tackle) device substantially as hear in described with reference to accompanying drawings.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Application No: GB 9921537.8
Claims searched: 1-7

Examiner: Paul Jenkins
Date of search: 23 January 2001

Patents Act 1977 Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.S): A1A (A10, A17X1, A33, A34, A35)

Int Cl (Ed.7): A01K 83/00, 83/06, 91/04

Other: Online: WPI, EPODOC, JAPIO

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X	GB 2241419 A (DRENNAN) Whole document relevant see especially page 3 lines 1-4	1 at least

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
&	Member of the same patent family	E	Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.